

SPAIN STILL HALTS.

The Dons Have Not Yet Accepted Our Terms for Peace.

REPLY EXPECTED MONDAY.

The State Department Is Inclined to Be Very Reasonable.

SAGASTA IS DOING HIS BEST.

Our Naval Operations Are Still Busily Going On.

WATSON'S CRUISE NOT ABANDONED.

If Peace Negotiations Fail He Will Visit the Enemy at Home.

THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

General Miles Appears to Be Managing It Very Well.

SHAFTER'S MEN EMBARK TO-DAY.

These Veterans Will Sail at Once Without Delay.

THE MARIA TERESA RAISED.

The Wrecking Company Have Succeeded in Floating Her.

WILL BE BROUGHT TO NORFOLK.

She Is Badly Damaged, But Well Worth Repairing.

THE SICKNESS AMONG OUR TROOPS.

On the Whole Their Condition Is Improving—Immediate Steps for the Return of the Sufferers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Just a week ago to-day Ambassador Cambon received from the President the terms of peace that were to be granted by the United States. When the State Department closed its doors this afternoon the Spanish Government had not signified whether or not it was prepared to accept these conditions. Every day during the past week an answer has been expected, and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is significant that all responsible government officials are satisfied the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

STILL NO ANSWER.
About half-past 2 o'clock Secretary Thibault, of the French Embassy, called at the State Department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the Ambassador to meet the President to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous. M. Thibault's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet, and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations. The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that he had notice the Spanish note was coming immediately, and that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the Secretary was detained beyond his train time by his reception of the Italian Ambassador, who

had a long conference over the Cerruti case. Altogether, the expectation of an early answer is still cherished. It was the belief of the officials when the day closed that there is now no likelihood of its receipt by the President before Monday. It was rumored in some quarters that the Spanish Government had sent along a notice that it had accepted the principal American terms, and would be prepared to make final answer Monday, but the French Embassy, which would be the only recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

WE ARE VERY CONSIDERATE.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta probably is making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. This fact tends to secure the indulgence of our government in some degree, and leniency is more readily extended in consideration of the fact that so far from having surrendered any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign as revealed by the reports from Porto Rico. The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward, and notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the eastern squadron has been abandoned, Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the plans of the department respecting this squadron. Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the management of the Porto Rico campaign, attribute to General Miles's ability. No word had come of soldiers without food or ammunition, or of sick men without doctors or medicine, nor in the inward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery, as General Miles insists upon keeping his cannonniers in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster departments.

SHAFTER'S MEN EMBARK TO-DAY.

The War Department officials now say that Shafter's army will begin embarking in earnest to-morrow, the transports which are arriving, being obliged to take on stores for the homeward trip. These, however, will be limited in quantity in order to avoid unnecessary delay, and only ten days' rations will be placed aboard each ship. Colonel Becker, in charge of transportation, said that he believed it would be scarcely necessary for the transports to make two trips, for in addition to the ships already at Santiago, there will be available for transport purposes the steamers which are carrying to Santiago the immune regiments which are to replace the Fifth Army Corps at that point.

THE MARIA TERESA AFLOAT.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has informed the Navy Department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk. The navy has nothing to do with this voyage, the wreckers having contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervera's fleet that might be recovered at Norfolk. It is believed that the battle-scarred Spanish ship will attract thousands of curious visitors when she reaches Hampton Roads. It is fully expected at the Navy Department that the Maria Teresa will require very extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot, shell, and fire, but also from a month's submersion in the quickly fouling water of South Cuba. However, the repairs will certainly be made, for the sentimental reason alone is strong enough to warrant the expenditure of money enough to put the ship into serviceable condition.

A SKIRMISH IN PORTO RICO.

Our Men Captured Guayama—Miles Is Heard From.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Late to-day the first news dispatch came to the War Department from General Miles. It was as follows:

"Ponce, August 6, 1898.
"General Brooke reports that Hane's Brigade, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois captured Guayama yesterday. There was a slight skirmish with the enemy in and about the town. The enemy's strength is estimated at about 50, but it is not ascertained if any of them are regulars. Private John O. Corder was wounded below the knee, C. W. Riffe in both legs below the thigh, and T. W. Wolcott in the right foot. None of the injuries are serious. All of the wounded are Fourth Ohio troops. One Spaniard was killed and two wounded, as far as known. MILES."

WE WILL PROTECT THE CLERGY.

Despite the Philippines Insurgents' Hatred of Them.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Inasmuch as it has been stated that the Archbishop of Manila has been directed by the Vatican to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the American commanders, it may be stated that such protection will be afforded on exactly the same terms and conditions that it will be extended to the clergymen of all religious denominations, and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines. It is known that the insurgents have singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance. Their action is, without doubt, inspired by the powerful assistance afforded to the Spanish cause by the priests and friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its earliest stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause, the American commanders, naval and military, will afford them such protection as the rules of civilized warfare require.

Spain Accepts the Conditions.

MADRID, August 6.—The Spanish reply to the United States, which, it has been learned on high authority, accepts the American peace conditions, has been completed, and will be submitted to the Queen Regent this morning, previous to this afternoon's Cabinet meeting.

The Queen Approves Our Offer.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A Madrid special to the New York Journal says: "The Queen Regent has approved the reply of the Spanish Government to the United States, accepting the conditions laid down by the latter, under which peace will be concluded."



"WHO SAID PEACE WITH THESE TWO KICKERS?"

—Boston Herald.

OUR SPLENDID NAVY.

NO CHANGE IN COMPOSITION OF THE EASTERN SQUADRON.

SAMPSON WILL NOT TAKE CHARGE.

At Least Things Do Not Look That Way—There Will Be a Complete Reorganization in Case of Peace.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—If the Navy Department contemplates any further change in the composition of the Eastern squadron, which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet. This statement applies to the commanders of the ships of this squadron, as well as to the ships themselves, and the talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this Eastern squadron, consequently, is rather speculative at this time. Of course, it is well understood that in the event peace is restored, there must be a complete reorganization and redistribution of the United States naval forces, and this will involve undoubtedly the separation of the four naval commanders of high rank now on duty in connection with the North-Atlantic fleet—namely, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley, and Commodore Howell.

ONE HUNDRED VESSELS.

The North-Atlantic fleet comprises about a hundred vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American admiral. Such a gigantic force would not be maintained on one station in time of peace. Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors, which are unfit for general cruising, will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy-yard; or, in the case of the former, will be sold. A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the North-Atlantic station to maintain it as the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between various other stations—Pacific, Asiatic, and South Atlantic. The European station, which was vacated completely just prior to the declaration of war, will be re-habilitated.

THE STRONG ARM OF THE COUNTRY.

But with the exception of the Eastern squadron, the North-Atlantic fleet is not to be diminished as long as the war continues. More clearly than ever, it is now perceived to be the strong arm of the country, and naval officials are congratulating themselves that they were able to resist the pressure brought to bear at one time upon them to expose this tremendous force to dissipation by profitless attacks upon fortified forts.

SAMPSON WANTS PEACE.

His Report Eagerly Read—Money Recovered from the Maria Teresa.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, August 6.—P. M.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has arrived here from Porto Rico, under orders to assist in taking the United States troops home from Santiago. Captain Goodrich, however, thinks his ship is too long to enter the harbor, and he will remain here until the matter is settled. The transport San Juan arrived from Santiago with troops and provisions and proceeded for Camanera. The Armesa has left for Key West.

SAMPSON WANTS PEACE.

Rear-Admiral Sampson expresses the hope that the peace negotiations will come to a quick conclusion. He is anxious to take aggressive action on the south coast without delay, or, in the event of peace being concluded, to relieve the suffering. Throughout the campaign Admiral Sampson's keen appreciation of the sufferings of the half-starved Cubans and his endeavors to afford them relief have been a marked feature.

MUCH MONEY RECOVERED.

The Potomac has recovered \$10,000 from the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was driven ashore at the time Admiral Cervera attempted to escape from Santiago. The transport Resolute, with marines aboard, is still here. The shore is de-

serted, save for the cable operators and our marines, who are on guard.

The newspapers containing Admiral Sampson's report of the battle on July 3d, arrived here last night. They were eagerly read throughout the fleet, and the report created intense satisfaction. The universal confidence and devotion to the Admiral by the men under his command rendered this expression of feeling a foregone conclusion.

CONSULS ADVISE SURRENDER.

But Spanish Authorities in San Juan Say They Will Fight.

PONCE, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, August 5, Evening, via THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES, August 6.—(Delayed in transmission.)—United States Consul Hanna has received information that the foreign consuls at San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital of this island, advised the Spanish authorities to surrender the island to the American troops. The Spaniards, however, in reply announced that they had resolved to fight. Thereupon the consuls notified the Spanish commander, Captain-General Macias, that they would establish a neutral zone between Bayamon and Rio Piedras, in which to gather the foreign residents and their portable property in order to insure their safety in the event of a bombardment of the place by the American forces. The consuls sent a similar notification to General Miles. In spite of this brave talk, it is understood that the Spanish officers of minor rank have refused to fight or to imperil their lives in the defence of San Juan.

COLONEL SAN MARTIN SHOT.

Colonel San Martin, who evacuated Ponce on the approach of the American army of invasion, is reported to have been tried by court-martial and shot, and Colonel Puig, who evacuated Guánica when the Americans landed, committed suicide at Utuado, on the road between Adjuntas and Arecibo, on the north coast yesterday.

General Miles held a conference of war with his generals to-day and then rode away, going in the direction of the front. A battalion of Eleventh Regular Infantry has been sent to reinforce General Roy Stone.

The American army moves forward in three columns. The United States transport Massachusetts, which went ashore off the coast, has been floated.

THEY HOLD MANY CONFERENCES.

Spanish Officials Are Considering America's Terms for Peace.

MADRID, August 6.—P. M.—The Queen Regent this morning conferred with Silveira, the Conservative leader; with the Duke of Tetuan, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former Captain-General of Cuba.

This afternoon her Majesty will receive Senor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler.

Series of conferences between the Premier, Senor Sagasta, and the leaders of the various parties concluded this evening with interviews with General Canalejas and others.

Senor Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Senor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

APPROVE A BASIS OF REPLY.

Spanish Cabinet Consider Peace Overtures—Will Accept Our Terms.

MADRID, August 6, Evening.—The Cabinet to-day approved the basis of the reply to the peace conditions proposed by the United States.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is charged with the revision of the reply, which will be read and approved at the Cabinet council to-morrow morning.

It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further response from the United States.

OUR FUTURE PLANS.

HOSTILITIES WILL BE SUSPENDED IF SPAIN ACCEPTS OUR TERMS.

ARMY NOT TO BE DISBANDED.

It Will Take Some Months to Reorganize and Perfect It—After Recuperation Shafter's Best Men May Return to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Assuming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiation of peace, it is expected that the peace agreement will be formally completed by the first of next week, and that hostilities will be suspended at once. This will not be followed at any date by the disbanding of the army; but, on the contrary, the period before the signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the Senate will be devoted to perfecting a compact and effective organization of the army and cleaning, repairing, and placing all the vessels of the navy. The sick and wounded of the army, who are regarded as incapacitated for further service, will probably be given their discharges at an early date. The men who are in good condition, or who are suffering only temporary ailments, will be held together, and put in the best possible form for work.

THEY MAY GO TO CUBA AGAIN.

It is regarded as quite probable that some of the best of Shafter's army, after thorough recuperation in the United States, may have to be sent again to Cuba.

The so-called "immunes," who will take the place of General Shafter's forces at Santiago, are not in many cases really immune, and it is therefore probable that some of them will become victims of the diseases prevailing there. Senator Bacon's protest against sending the Georgia Immunes from Georgia shows the people of that State lack confidence in the "immunes" ability to withstand the heat.

MUCH ANXIETY EXISTS.

Communications to the department from friends of some of the "immunes" show the feeling of anxiety which prevails. The department, however, while anticipating that there will be sickness among the immunes, and that some of them will have to be brought back incapacitated, does not think that the great anxiety felt is justified.

THE LOUISIANA ARRIVES.

Reaches New York With Forty Sick Officers from Santiago.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The United States transport Louisiana, Captain Frank Kemble, which left Santiago August 1st, arrived at quarantine at 3:30 this afternoon, after a fine passage of forty days. The Louisiana has a crew of fifty-six men, and brings forty convalescent officers and men, under the care of Surgeon W. D. Gardner, of the Red Cross Society, and Mrs. Gardner. All the officers and men were found by the health officers to be in a very satisfactory condition. The sanitary condition of the transport was excellent, and in marked contrast to the other transports, which recently arrived from Santiago.

Among the Louisiana's passengers were Lieutenant-Colonel E. Burr, United States Engineers; Major C. M. DeSalazar, of General Laet's staff, Cuban army; Captain Ellis, of General Laet's staff, Cuban army; Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. William E. D. Salars, of General Laet's staff, Cuban army; Lieutenant C. E. Fellows, Signal Corps, United States army; Lieutenant A. T. Weybrecht, Eighth Ohio Volunteers.

JOHN DERRICK IS SAFE.

He Fought Gallantly in Front of Santiago, But Was Not Wounded.

It having been currently reported that Mr. John Derrick, who was for a number of years in the employ of the Pullman company in this city, and who recently enlisted in the volunteer army, was killed

in front of Santiago, the following letter concerning him will be read with interest by his many friends:

Washington, D. C., August 2, 1898.

Mr. R. W. Brewer, Care Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir—I have been off on a vacation, and did not receive your postal card in time to reply to it sooner. I am glad to report that I have just received the following from my mother:

"I wrote to the New York World for information about John last Thursday. Last night I received this dispatch from them:

"Your son fought gallantly with the Seventy-first. Was uninjured, and was in good health on July 18th. Nothing direct from him since. There is no sickness in the regiment, and it has been in no engagement since then.

(Signed) "THE WORLD."

This morning I received a note from him from Santiago, July 14th, saying that he had not a scratch, and health was excellent.

I appreciate the interest you have taken in my brother, and am happy to make the above report to you. Yours very truly,

GEORGE S. DERRICK.

WATER FILTERED IN ATLANTA.

Filters for Clearing 7,000,000 Gallons a Day Cost \$90,000.

Mr. S. S. P. Patterson, one of the most thoughtful and studious members of the Richmond Bar, contributes to this issue of the Dispatch a highly interesting letter on the subject of securing clear and wholesome water for the use of our citizens by filtering it. Late yesterday afternoon, after the letter had been put in form and stereotyped, Mr. Patterson received from Superintendent Woodward, of the Atlanta Water-Works, the following letter, which adds greatly to the interest of his discussion of this important subject:

Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1898.

Mr. S. S. P. Patterson, Attorney-at-Law, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir—Your favor of July 29th, addressed to the Mayor of Atlanta, has been handed me for reply.

The water used by this city is filtered with the New York and Hyatt filters. The cost of these filters is as follows: The cost of the New York filters (eight in number), with a capacity of 200,000 gallons each, or 4,000,000 gallons per day, is \$25,000.

The cost of the Hyatt filters (twelve in number), with a capacity of 250,000 gallons each, or 3,000,000 gallons per day, is \$35,000.

I mail you under separate cover, my report for last year, which will give you the cost of filtering water. Yours very truly,

PARK WOODWARD, Superintendent.

P. S.—The New York filters were purchased in 1883, and the Hyatt filters were purchased in 1885. P. W.

JOHN RYALL FOR CONGRESS.

He Will Oppose Mr. Russell for the Republican Nomination.

The Republican State Committee has been called to meet here next Saturday. The object of this meeting is to make arrangements for the Third District Convention, which will nominate a candidate to oppose Hon. John Lamb in the congressional race. The name of Mr. Otis H. Russell has been before the public for some time as an aspirant for congressional honors, and it is regarded as almost certain that he will be nominated.

It is a known fact, however, that he represents what used to be the Wickham element of the party, and he is not altogether a persona grata with the powers that be. It was announced yesterday that Mr. John Ryall will also be placed in nomination, and will be strongly endorsed. Mr. Ryall was known as the "silver-tongued orator of the Reform party," when he ran for the Legislature on that ticket in 1888. He stumped the district with Judge Waddill when the latter was a candidate for Congress, and was chairman of the City Committee at that time.

Mr. Ryall will gather his strength from the Brady-Anne faction of the Republican party, and his chance for the nomination are considered good.

THE DISCIPLES TO MEET.

Hold Their 22d Annual Convention Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Disciples of Tidewater District, Virginia, will be held this week at Westville church, Mathews county, beginning on Tuesday, and extending through Thursday.

This is a representative body, made up of delegates from all the Christian churches of the eastern portion of Virginia, including those of Richmond. The following gentlemen compose the officers of the convention: J. L. Hill, president; O. A. Hawkins, secretary, and W. L. Snyder, treasurer; while the District Board composed of Messrs. J. L. Hill, O. A. Hawkins, W. L. Snyder, P. T. Sutton, Albie Dillard, C. E. Richards, and Dr. C. B. Jones.

The Richmond and Manchester churches, and those of the vicinity, will be represented by about seventy delegates. These will leave the city to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock; will stop over at Old Point to-morrow night, and go up the bay Tuesday morning on the Old Dominion steamer.

The programme for the three-day meeting is quite elaborate, and very attractive. Among the speakers are C. A. Young, J. A. Dearborn, A. R. Moore, H. C. Garrison, and L. M. Omer.

Immunes Hastening to the Front.

President Williams, of the Georgia and Alabama railway, received last night a telegraphic dispatch, reporting the movement of the Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Immunes, 1,600 strong, from Columbus, Miss., via the Georgia and Alabama railway, to Savannah. The regiment is expected to arrive in Savannah this morning.

The Service Discontinued.

Robert Marshall, who has been stationed at Tybee Island, on the Georgia coast, as quartermaster in the United States Coast Signal Service, has returned home, that service having been discontinued.

GREEN BAY.**A Very Enjoyable Soiree—The Participants.**

GREEN BAY, VA., August 6.—(Special.) A very enjoyable soiree was given by the young men of this place at Price's school-house last night. Among those present were Misses Janie and Ella Perkins, Ethel Berry, Janie Jones, Mary Mason, Louise and Lottie Neal, and Lily Matter, of Green Bay; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wall, Misses Lella Price and Josie Wall, of Meherin; Mr. and Mrs. Julian Price, of Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Herbert Scott, of Richmond; Messrs. Tom Lamb, Dan and Henry Vaughan, of Dayton, O.; Shackleton, Dick Russell, C. M. G. Price, Frank and Sam Jeffers, T. Y. Price, Hugh Yates, J. A. Perkins, William Neal, Wayland Berry, and others.

Mr. Edward Evans, of South Boston, was in the village yesterday.

Mrs. W. F. Christian, of Williamsburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. S. Wing. Mrs. F. W. Berry, who has been very ill, is convalescing.

Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson, of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. R. E. Withers.

Mrs. Glenn and sister are visiting Mrs. E. A. Perkins.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

A "DIPLOMATIC TENSION" EXISTS BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES.

A DISPUTE ABOUT A RAILROAD.

Great Britain's "Open Door" Policy Involved—She Is Preparing for the Worst, Though Alarmist Reports Are Depreciated.

LONDON, August 6.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted to-day, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness.

It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the new Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of the "open door."

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY.

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough or on half-pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically, every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment, has its full complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

NATIVES APPEAR HOSTILE.

According to Paris advices, Admiral Redollier, commanding the French-Chinese squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied in erecting fortifications. The reason given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But there is some suspicion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian designs.

THEIR HEALTH IMPROVING.

Sampson Sends Encouraging News About Our Men—Their Self-Denial.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Secretary of the Navy to-night made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson:

"Playa, August 6, 1898.—The marine battalion is in excellent health. The sick-list numbers about 3 per cent. The gentlemen report that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived South in June. The health of the squadron at Guantanamo is fairly good, and the sick-list numbers about 5 per cent. The general tone of health of the ships' companies has fallen considerably since the 1st of July. This, however, is not due to the prevalence of any disease, but is probably owing to the release from the strain and constant effort under which they so long lived; and to this, probably more than to any other cause, is due their somewhat impaired physique. I do not think it necessary to send the marine battalion North. The crews have borne their privations in a manner beyond praise; those of three ships have not been ashore for seven months, and these months in a debilitating climate."

"SAMPSON"

Secretary Long stated to-night the purpose of the department to order North those ships which are not required for blockade as soon as the exigencies of the war will permit.

CLOTH-MILLS WILL NOT CLOSE.

Movement for This Purpose Unsuccessful—The Surplus Disposed Of.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 6.—The movement which was begun here last month, and which had for its purpose the closing of twenty-five or thirty of the principal cloth-mills of this city for four weeks, has failed.

The Fall-River Cotton Manufacturers' Association held a meeting this forenoon and voted to abandon the attempt to agree on a general curtailment policy.

In view of the decision not to push the agreement, nearly all the mills will continue in operation, though several may shut down for a time. About 20,000 pieces of cloth were disposed of here this week, thereby considerably lessening the surplus on hand.

ELEVEN DIE FROM FEVER.

General Shafter's Report of Yellow-Jack's Disastrous Work.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The following is General Shafter's sanitary report for August 5th:

Total sick, 2,397; total fever, 2,522; new cases fever, 43; cases fever returned to duty, 60.

Deaths August 5th: First-Lieutenant James B. Steele, signal corps, yellow fever, and ten privates.

Three deaths were reported for to-day up to the time General Shafter's dispatch was sent.

"ALL PRESENT NEEDS SUPPLIED."

The Surgeon at Santiago So Cables General Sternberg.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Surgeon-General Sternberg to-day received the following cable dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Havard, chief surgeon at Santiago:

"Necessary medicine purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

"The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by General Sternberg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho."

Troops Coming Home.